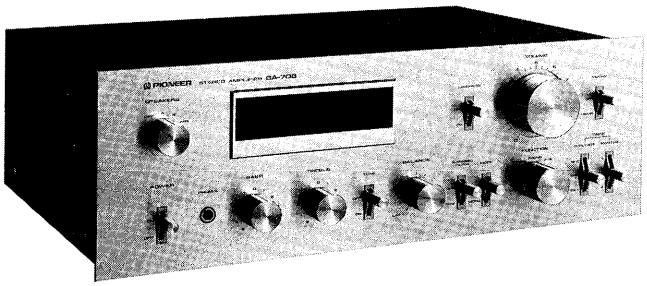
STEREO AMPLIFIER

PIONEER®

# SA-708

HA, HR
S, S/G

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



The specifications of this model differ according to the shipment destination.

- For U.K. and Australia (**HR** stamped on packing case): Power line voltage is 240 volts. A DIN socket is provided on the rear panel.
- For mainland Europe (**HA** stamped on packing case): Power line voltage is 220 volts. AC convenience outlets are provided on the rear panel, and a DIN socket is provided on the rear panel.
- For destinations excluding above (**S** or **S/G** stamped on packing case): A 4-point (110V/120V/220V/240V) voltage selector switch is provided on the rear panel, and AC convenience outlets are provided on the rear panel.

*NOTE:*
*Models for the U.K. and Australia (HR) and mainland Europe (HA) have their power line voltages set in accordance with their destination before they are shipped from the factory. The voltage which has thus been set is indicated on the rear panel of the main unit.*
*Before switching on the power, make absolutely sure that the voltage tallies with the value used in your area. If it does not tally or if you move to another area with a different voltage (such from 220V to 240V) or vice versa, get in touch with your nearest authorized Pioneer Service Center or Service Station or, alternatively, call for a qualified electrician to set the voltage properly.*

## IMPORTANT

*To prevent electric shock, do not remove cover. No user serviceable parts inside, refer servicing to qualified service personnel.*
*Always disconnect all the equipment from the mains supply when disconnecting the signal leads. The power cord should be connected last, make sure that the power switch is off. First, insert the female appliance connector of the mains cord into the AC INLET, then plug the cord to the wall socket. Be sure that the appliance connector is fully inserted into the AC INLET.*
*Unplug the set from the wall socket when it is not to be used for an extended period of time.*

### WARNING
### THIS APPARATUS MUST BE EARTHED.

### FOR YOUR SAFETY

1. *Insert this plug only into effectively earthed three-pin plug-socket outlet.*
2. *If any doubt exists regarding the earthing, consult a qualified electrician.*
3. *Extension cords, if used, must be three-core correctly wired.*

### FOR USE IN UNITED KINGDOM AND AUSTRALIA

**CAUTION 240V: Mains supply voltage is factory adjusted at 240V.**

### FOR USE IN UNITED KINGDOM

*The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Green-and-Yellow:* | *Earth* |
| *Blue:* | *Neutral* |
| *Brown:* | *Live* |

*As the colours of the wires in the mains lead of this apparatus may not correspond with the coloured marking identifying the terminals in your plug proceed as follows.*
*The wire which is coloured green-and-yellow must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter E or with the safety earth symbol ⏚ or coloured green or green-and-yellow.*
*The wire which is coloured blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured black.*
*The wire which is coloured brown must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter L or coloured red.*

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# FEATURES

### DC Power Amplifier with High S/N and Low Distortion

This is a DC configuration power amplifier which uses superlinear transistors with excellent high-range switching characteristics for the power transistors. The result is a

**Continuous Power Output of 65 watts* per channel, min., at 8 ohms from 20 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz with no more than 0.02 % total harmonic distortion or 65 watts per channel at 4 ohms from 20 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz with no more than 0.03% total harmonic distortion.**

The power amplifier circuit board features a heat sink partition to separate the small-signal class A amplifier section and the output stage class B amplifier section and power supplies. This prevents interference between the small-signal and large-signal sections. Furthermore, the heat sink is lightweight and has a T-shaped "skyve" construction for an effective heat dissipation capability. This feature keeps the rise in the temperature down and it ensures that a high-quality sound is provided.

### Equalizer Amplifier with a High S/N and Low Distorsion

The 3-stage direct-coupling with three low-noise transistors is a design which brings out the best in the final-stage emitter follower equalizer amplifier. All the various components that are used for the equalizer elements help provide a PHONO signal-to-noise ratio of 86dB (IHF-A), an RIAA deviation of ±0.2dB (20Hz to 20,000Hz), and a phono overload level of 200mV (1kHz, T.H.D 0.01%) for the high-fidelity re-creation of sound from records.

### Highly Reliable Protection Circuits

There are protection circuits which serve to detect overload and the mid-point voltage in the power amplifier stage. When the speaker terminals are shorted or something unexpected happens that causes the mid-point voltage to undergo an abnormal change, the circuits use a relay to immediately cut the power amplifier off from the speakers. They also function as a muting circuit when the power switch is set to the ON and OFF positions to suppress the undesirable noise which is generated and to safeguard the speakers from damage.

### Power Level Indicator with Fluorescent Display

Used for the power level indicator are two fluorescent displays (one for the left channel and the other for the right) which feature a very fast response speed to indicate the power level virtually instantaneously. This indicator is composed of highly dependable ICs and its logarithmic compression and drive circuits make it possible for a wide range of power levels from 0.003W right up to the maximum levels to be indicated for both the left and right channels independently without switching knobs or levers.

### Rich Store of Accessory Functions

- **The phono interference filter switch** serves to reduce the radio-frequency interference from external electronic or electrical appliances or produces during record play.
- **The subsonic filter switch** serves to cut out the low-frequency noise, which is harmful to your speakers, generated by record warp.
- **The loudness switch** compensates for the deficiencies of the human ear with respect to low-frequency and high-frequency sound and it is also useful when listening to programs at night, for instance, with the sound turned down.
- **The tone switch** is a convenient control for checking the efficacy of the two tone controls.
- **The function indicators** tell you the program source at a glance.
- The amplifier is provided with **two sets (A and B) of speaker terminals** so that you can connect two sets of speaker systems. This means that you can listen to the program on one set in another room.
- The amplifier is also equipped with **two sets of tape deck jacks** for connecting two tape decks. The tape monitor switches can be used to dub tapes from TAPE 1 deck to TAPE 2 deck and for simple tape editing.
- **MODE switch** can be used to select between stereo and mono modes. It is effective in adjusting the balance between the left and right channels.
- **MUTING switch** can be used to momentarily reduce the volume level, or alternatively, you can use it to adjust the volume subtly in combination with the volume control knob.



* *Measured pursuant to the Federanl Trade Commision's Trade Regulation rule on Power Output Claims for Amplifiers.*

# STEREO SYSTEM COMPOSITION

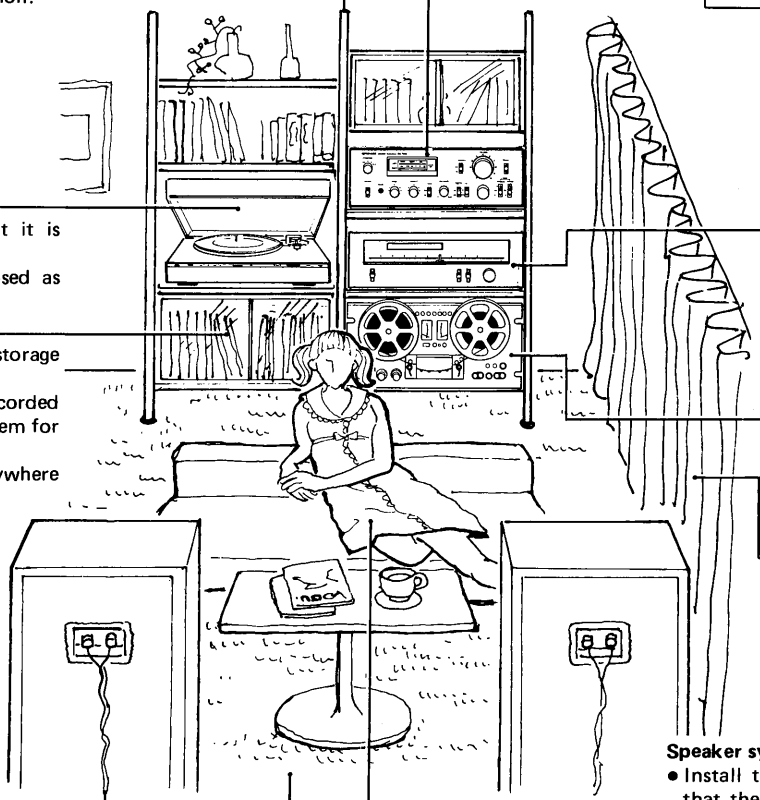
**Shelves**
Make sure that the shelves are stable and fully capable of supporting heavy weights and resisting vibration.

**Installing the stereo amplifier**
- Choose a location where the heat will be dissipated easily.

**Turntable**
- Set the turntable so that it is not affected by vibration.
- Keep the dust cover closed as much as possible.

**Audio rack**
- Stack the records up for storage – do not lay them flat.
- Do not expose pre-recorded tapes near the stereo system for long-periods of time.
- Do not store the tapes anywhere near a magnetic field.

The sound quality sometimes changes depending on the position and the material of the funiture.



**Tuner**
- Do not make the connecting cords longer than necessary.
- Set the antenna in the direction best suited for reception.
- Use an external antenna for FM reception.

**Tape deck**
- Make sure you clamp the reels when using the tape deck.

**Thick curtains**
- Use curtains to shade the stereo system from the direct rays of the sun.
- Curtains also help to reduce resonance and reverberation in the listening room.

**Speaker system**
- Install the speakers to the left and right so that they are subject to the same conditions both to the side and at the back. (The bass is more pronounced if you set them up against a wall.)
- Install the speakers so that they are not affected by vibration transmitted through the floor.

**Connecting the speakers**
Use high current capacity connecting cords and do not make them longer than necessary.

**Carpet**
Carpets on the floor help to absorb the sound.

Listening position is slightly to the apex of an equilateral triangle formed with left and right speakers.

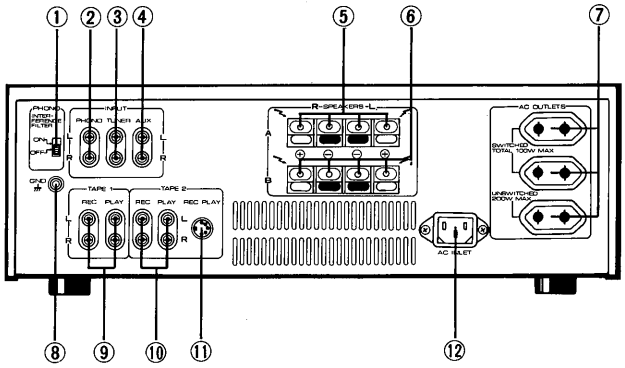
# INSTALLATION PRECAUTIONS

To ensure the best sound quality and trouble-free operation, avoid setting up the amplifier in any of the locations described below:

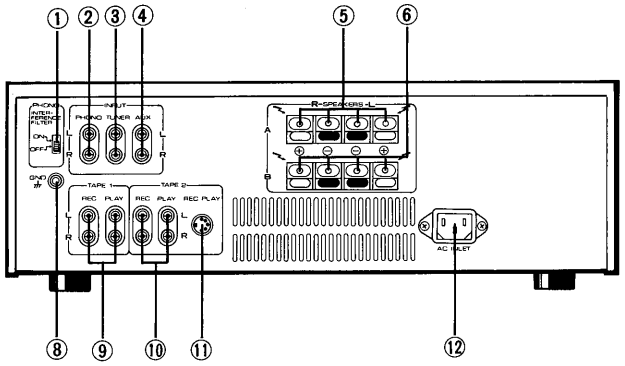
| Locations liable to downgrade performance and result in breakdowns | Resulting trouble |
|---|---|
| 1. Locations exposed to direct sunlight, or near heaters. | 1. External heat causes the performance of the electronic parts to deteriorate, and operation becomes unstable. |
| 2. Locations with poor ventilation, with high humidity or moisture contents, or dusty locations. | 2. Cause of faulty contact in input-output terminals, and rust. High humidity and a high moisture content cause deterioration in insulation. There is also the danger of current leakage and heat generation in the circuit parts. Dust or grease in the rotating parts causes them to deteriorate. |
| 3. Locations susceptible to vibration. | 3. These locations affect the precision parts adversely. |

# REAR PANEL FACILITIES

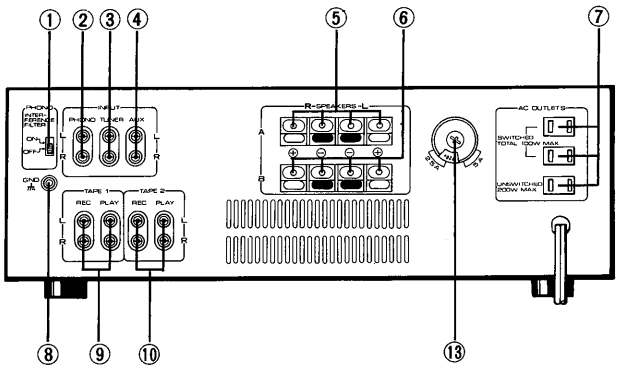
SA-708/HA model




SA-708/HR model




SA-708/S, S/G model




### ① PHONO INTERFERENCE FILTER SWITCH

This is used to attenuate radio-frequency interference from external electronic or electrical appliances or products during record play.

### ② PHONO JACKS

Connect the turntable output cords to these jacks.

### ③ TUNER JACKS

Connect the tuner cords to these jacks.

### ④ AUX JACKS

These are auxiliary input jacks. Connect a TV tuner or cartridge tape player to them.

### ⑤ SPEAKERS TERMINALS A

Connect your first pair of speakers to these terminals.

### ⑥ SPEAKERS TERMINALS B

Connect your second pair of speakers to these terminals.

### ⑦ AC OUTLETS (HA, S, S/G models)

These are spare power outlets. Insert the power plug on the stereo components (turntable, tuner, tape deck, etc.) into these outlets.

SWITCHED: The power supplied through these outlets is coupled to the operation of the amplifier's power switch. The maximum power capacity which may be connected to the two SWITCHED outlets is 100W.

UNSWITCHED: The power is always supplied through this outlet regardless of the position of the power switch. The maximum power capacity which may be connected to this outlet is 200W.

*NOTES:*

- *Never connect an iron or a toaster to these outlets.*
- *Do not get the power outlets and the power plugs wet or touch them with wet hands, since you may get an electric shock.*

### ⑧ GND TERMINAL

This is the ground terminal. Connect the ground wire of the turntable, etc. to this terminal.

### ⑨ TAPE 1 JACKS

Connect the tape deck cords to these jacks. Connect the REC (recording) jacks to the INPUT jacks on the tape deck, and the PLAY (playback) jacks to the OUTPUT jacks.

### ⑩ TAPE 2 JACKS

Connect your second tape deck cords to these jacks. Connect the REC (recording) jacks to the INPUT jacks on the tape deck, and the PLAY (playback) jacks to the OUTPUT jacks.

### ⑪ TAPE 2 JACK (HA, HR models only)

Connect the tape deck to this jack with DIN-type (recording/playback) cord.

### ⑫ AC INLET (HA, HR models only)

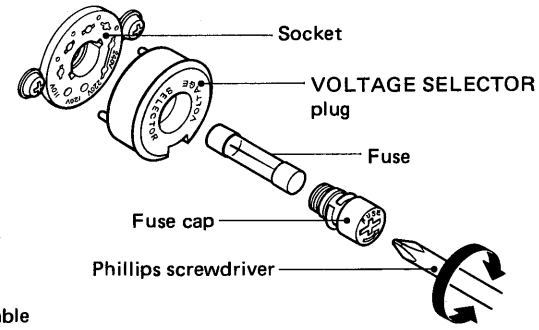
Plug the power cord into this socket.

### ⑬ LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR SWITCH (S, S/G models only)

Check that the indication of the switch is same as your residence before plugging the power cord into the outlet. If it isn't or if you move to an area where the voltage requirements differ, change the switch setting as follows.

Before adjusting, disconnect the power cord.

1. Unscrew the fuse cap with a Phillips screwdriver, then take out the fuse and plug.
2. Re-install the plug with its cutaway section exposing the correct voltage indication as shown in Fig. A.
3. Refer to the table and install a replacement fuse (provided as an accessory).
4. Insert the fuse in the fuse cap, then fit the cap to the plug and tighten.



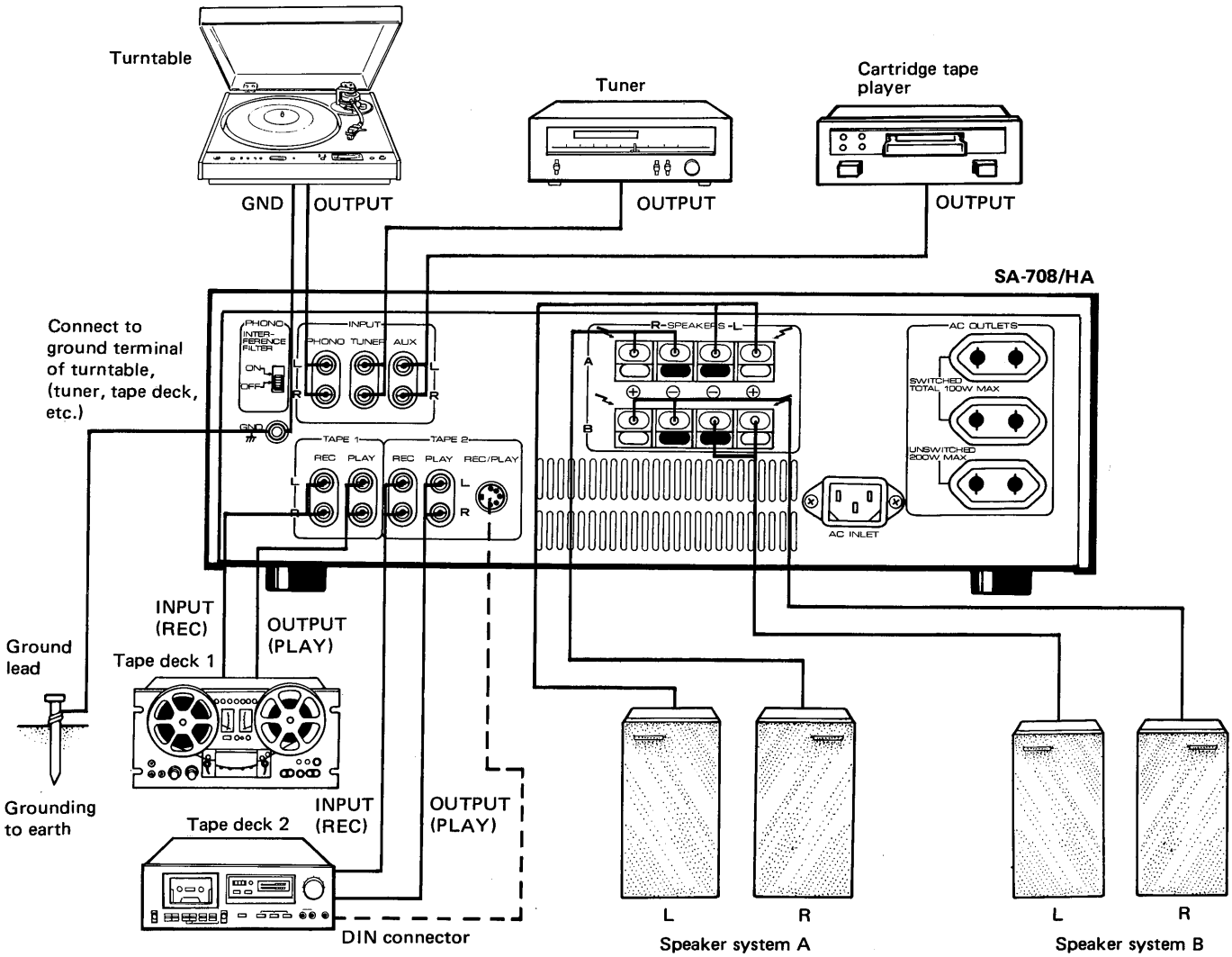

Table

| Voltage | Fuse |
|---|---|
| 110V, 120V | 5A |
| 220V, 240V | 2.5A |

Fig. A

## CONNECTIONS

### CONNECTION DIAGRAM



## SPEAKER SYSTEM CONNECTIONS (Fig. 1)

The amplifier is provided with two sets of SPEAKERS output terminals. Use the A set when connecting only one set of speakers. Viewed from the front, the R (right channel) SPEAKERS terminals are on the right and the L (left channel) SPEAKERS terminals are on the left. Connect the left channel speaker to the L terminals and the right channel speaker to the R terminals. The red L and R SPEAKERS terminals have a plus polarity and the black terminals have a minus polarity and the speaker systems have also the same dual polarities. When connecting, always connect minus to minus and plus to plus.

### Cautions when connecting the speakers

1. The speaker output terminals have polarities: minus (black) and plus (red). The input jacks on the speakers also have plus and minus polarities. When connecting, make sure that these polarities are aligned: plus to plus and minus to minus. If the left and right speaker polarities are misaligned, the reproduced sound will not display a natural stereo effect.
2. Use speakers with a nominal impedance ranging from 4 ohms to 16 ohms.
3. Never use the speakers with the speaker output terminals shorted (minus and plus jacks connected) since this may damage the power transistors in the amplifier.

### Processing and connecting the speaker cords (Fig. 2)

1. Cut off the covering of the speaker cords as shown in Fig. 2-①.
2. If the strands at the tip of the cord are pointing in all directions, twist them with your thumb and forefinger. Otherwise some of the strands may come into contact with other terminals and cords, and cause a short.
3. Push down on the buttons under the terminals with the tip of your finger, and slip the tip of the cord into the hole in the center of the terminal. Make sure that the lead wire in the cord does not protrude.
4. Remove your fingertip from the button. The terminal will snap back into position and so check that the cord is securely connected. You may not hear any sound if the cords are not connected properly.

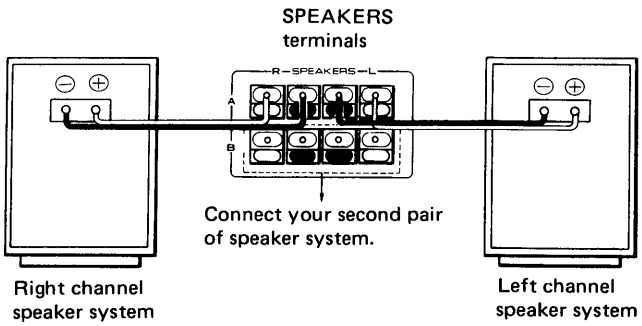



Fig. 1

**Speaker lead wire preparation and connection**

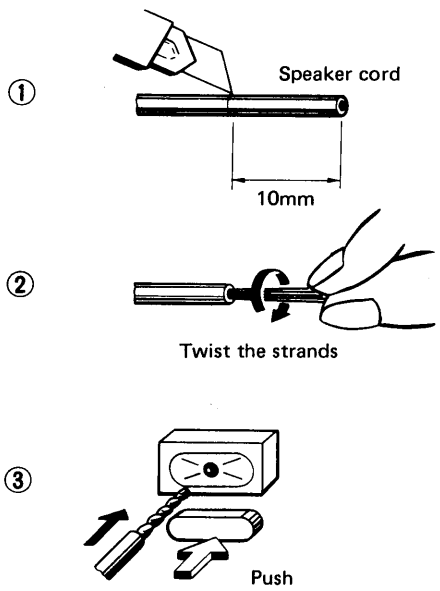



Fig. 2

## TURNTABLE CONNECTIONS (Fig. 3)

Connect the output cords of a turntable to the PHONO input jacks. Connect the ground lead of the turntable to the GND terminal on the amplifier.

*NOTE:*
*The way in which the output cords are attached will depend on the type of cartridge used. If you intend to use a low-output moving coil (MC) cartridge, always provide a special MC transformer or a head amplifier.*

## TUNER CONNECTIONS (Fig. 4)

Connect the output jacks of a stereo tuner to the TUNER input jacks with the connecting cords.

## AUX JACKS CONNECTIONS (Fig. 5)

These jacks can be connected to the OUTPUT (PLAY) jacks on a TV tuner, cartridge tape player or tape deck. Use connecting cords with pin plugs to connect the OUTPUT jacks on the component with the AUX jacks.

## TAPE DECK CONNECTIONS (Fig. 6)

This amplifier is provided with two sets of recording (TAPE REC) output jacks and two sets of playback (TAPE PLAY) input jacks. Connect each of the jacks in the following way using the connecting cords which come with the tape deck.

### Connections for recording

Connect the recording input jacks (INPUT) on the tape deck to the TAPE REC jacks on the amplifier.

### Connections for playback

Connect the playback output jacks (OUTPUT) on the tape deck to the TAPE PLAY jacks on the amplifier.

*NOTE:*
*Connect your second tape deck to the TAPE 2 jacks (REC, PLAY).*

### Connections using the recording/playback connector (Applicable to HA, HR models)

If your tape deck is equipped with a recording/playback connector (DIN-type), use the optional recording/playback cord to connect this connector with the TAPE 2 REC/PLAY jack on the amplifier. In such cases, do not connect pin cords (ordinary pin plug cords) to the TAPE 2 REC and PLAY jacks.

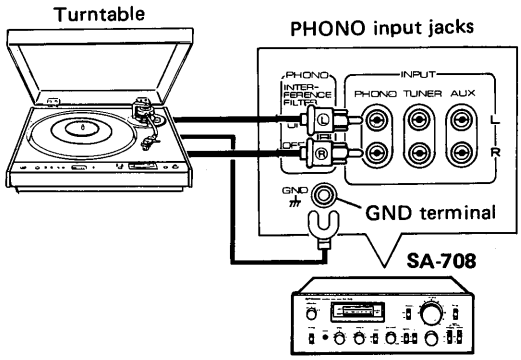



Fig. 3

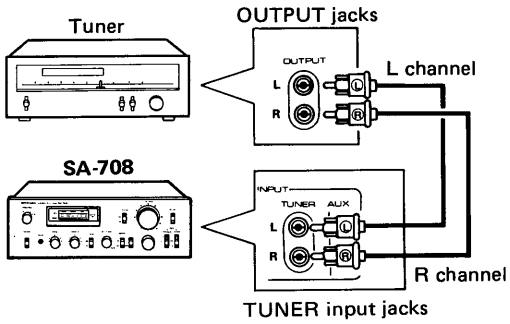



Fig. 4

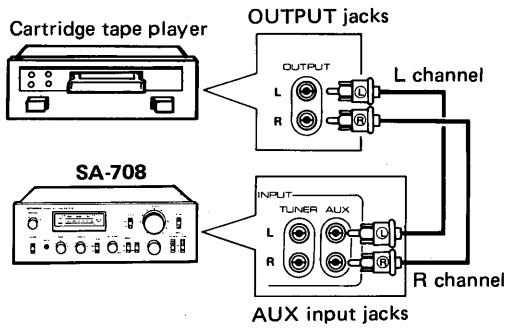



Fig. 5

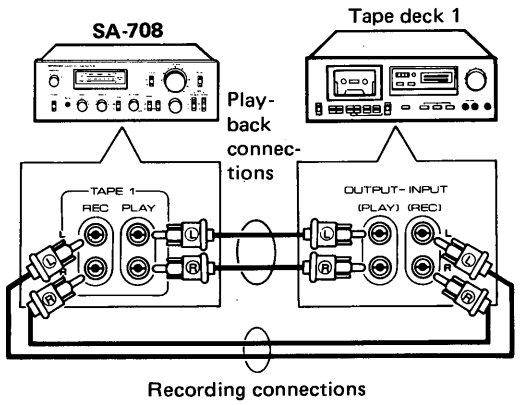
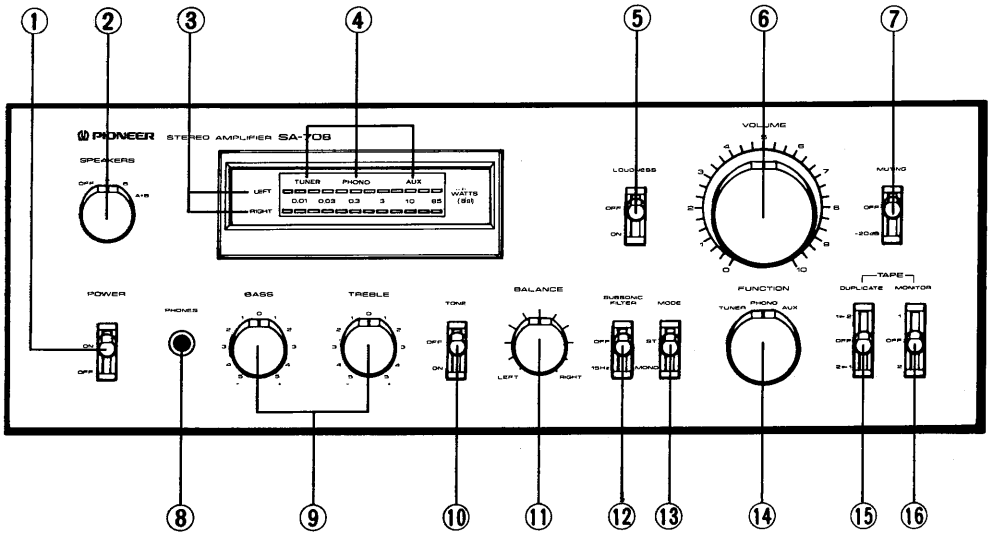



Fig. 6

# FRONT PANEL FACILITIES




### ① POWER SWITCH

Set this switch to ON to supply power to the amplifier. There will be a short delay when it is set to ON, because the muting circuit has been actuated to suppress the unpleasant noise that is sometimes generated when the power is on and off.

### ② SPEAKER SELECTOR

Use this selector to select the speaker systems.

OFF: Sound not obtained from speakers.

A: Sound obtained from speakers connected to the A speaker terminals.

B: Sound obtained from speakers connected to the B speaker terminals.

A+B: Sound obtained from speakers connected to both A and B speaker terminals.

### ③ POWER METER

This meter allows you to read out the rated power level on the fluorescent display tube when speakers with a nominal impedance of 8 ohms are connected to the amplifier's speaker terminals.

### ④ FUNCTION INDICATORS

The TUNER, PHONO, AUX function indicators light up in accordance with the position of the function selector.

*NOTE:*
*The function indicator will not go off when the tape monitor switch is set to position "1" or "2".*

### ⑤ LOUDNESS SWITCH

When listening to a performance with the volume control turned down, set this switch to ON and the bass and treble will be accentuated.

When the volume is low, the human ear finds it harder to hear the bass and treble than when the volume is high. The loudness switch is thus designed to compensate for this deficiency. By setting it to ON, the bass and treble come through much more strongly and the sound takes on a punch even when the volume control is turned down.

### ⑥ VOLUME CONTROL

Use this control to adjust the output level to the speakers and headphones. Turn it clockwise to increase the output level. No sound will be heard if you set it to "0".

### ⑦ MUTING SWITCH

Set this switch to —20dB to attenuate the audio output by 20dB. There is no need to adjust the volume control if you use this switch when turning down the audio output temporarily and when changing over records or tapes.

### ⑧ HEADPHONE JACK

Plug the headphones into this jack when you want to listen through your stereo headphones.

*NOTE:*
*Set the speaker selector to OFF when listening only with headphones.*

### ⑨ BASS AND TREBLE CONTROLS

Use these controls to adjust the bass and the treble. If you set the tone switch to ON and turn the bass control to right from its center position, you will be able to emphasize the sound in the low-frequency range, Conversely, turning the bass control to the left from the center position, you will attenuate the sound.

You can use the treble control to adjust the sound in the high-frequency range.

### ⑩ TONE SWITCH

Set this switch to ON when adjusting the bass and treble controls. When set to OFF, the tone control circuits are disengaged and frequency response is flat. This function is convenient for checking phono cartridge and speaker tone quality and listening room acoustics.

### ⑪ BALANCE CONTROL

Use this control to balance the volume of the left and right channels. First, however, set the mode selector to MONO, and adjust so that the sound appears to come from somewhere exactly between the two speakers. If the sound appears to be louder on the right, it means that the volume of the right channel is higher. Turn the balance control to the left and adjust.

Conversely, if the sound appears to be louder on the left, it means that the volume of the left channel is higher. Therefore, turn the balance control to the right and adjust. After adjusting, return the mode selector to ST.

### ⑫ SUBSONIC FILTER SWITCH

When this switch is set to the 15Hz position, the subsonic filter with a cut-off frequency of 15Hz is actuated. The subsonic filter serves to attenuate frequencies lower than 15Hz in a 6dB/oct slope. It is therefore effective in suppressing ultra-low-frequency noise which is generated by record warp and other causes. You cannot actually hear this noise but it is a factor in the generation of intermodulation distortion and it may damage your speaker system. Set this switch to the 15Hz position during record play for the best effect.

### ⑬ MODE SELECTOR

Use this selector for selecting the performances.

ST: Set to this position for normal stereo reproduction.

MONO: Mixes left and right channel signals and reproduces them monophonically.

### ⑭ FUNCTION SELECTOR

Use this selector to select the program source. When set, the function indicator above the meter panel corresponding to the position of the function selector will light up.

TUNER: Set here when listening to broadcasts on a tuner connected to the TUNER jacks. (The TUNER function indicator lights up.)

PHONO: Set here when playing records on a turntable connected to the PHONO jacks. (The PHONO function indicator lights up.)

AUX: Set here when listening to a program source which is connected to the AUX jacks. (The AUX function indicator lights up.)

### ⑮ TAPE DUPLICATE SWITCH

Use this switch when employing two tape decks to duplicate recorded tapes or edit tapes. This switch is otherwise kept at the OFF position.

**1►2:** When playing back the tape on a deck connected to the TAPE 1 jacks and recording (duplicating) on a deck connected to the TAPE 2 jacks.

**OFF:** Set to this position when not duplicating.

**2►1:** When playing back the tape on a deck connected to the TAPE 2 jacks and recording (duplicating) on a deck connected to the TAPE 1 jacks.

### ⑯ TAPE MONITOR SWITCH

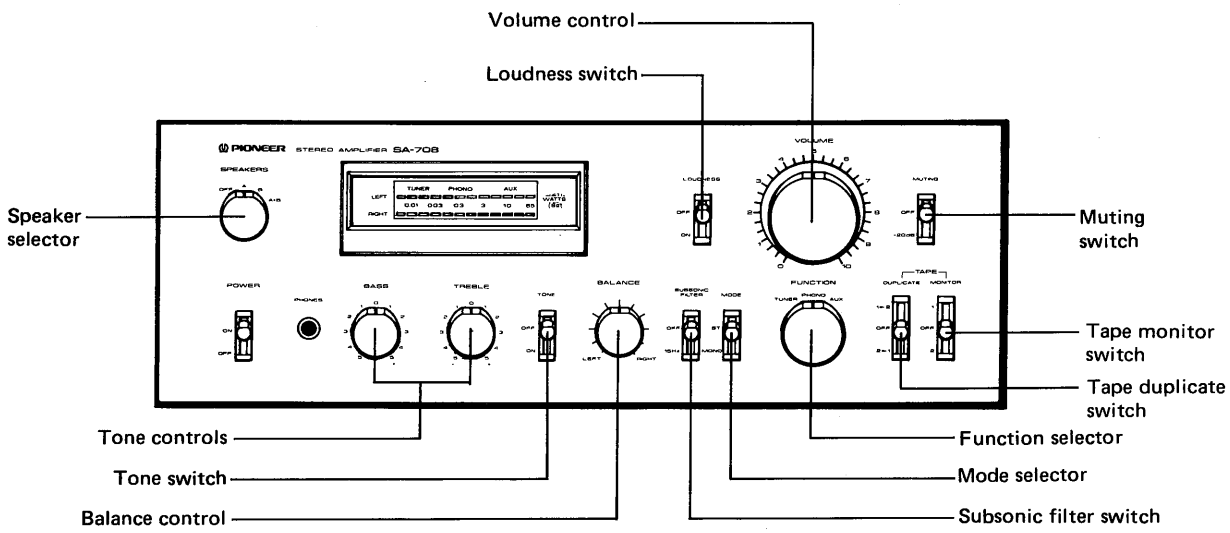
Use this to select the program source which is being reproduced.

1: Set here to monitor a recording or a tape being played back on a tape deck which is connected to the TAPE 1 jacks.

OFF: Set here whenever you are not playing back a tape or monitoring a recording (i.e. when you have set the function selector to PHONO or TUNER, or AUX for an alternative program source).

2: Set here to monitor a recording or a tape being played back on a tape deck which is connected to the TAPE 2 jacks.

# OPERATIONS




## PRIOR TO SWITCHING POWER ON

Before switching the power on, set the various controls as follows:

1. Set the subsonic filter switch to OFF.
2. Set the volume control to 0.
3. Set the tape duplicate switch to OFF.
4. Set the tape monitor switch to OFF.
5. Set the tone switch to OFF.
6. Set the balance control to the center position.
7. Set the loudness switch to OFF.
8. Set the muting switch to OFF.
9. Set the mode selector to ST.
10. Set the tone controls to the center positions.
11. Set the speaker selector to the appropriate position according to the employed terminals.

## PLAYING RECORDS

1. Set the function selector to PHONO.
2. Operate the turntable to play the record.
3. Adjust the volume with the volume control.
4. Set the tone switch to ON in line with your preference and adjust the tone with the tone controls.

**Precautions when playing records.**

- Lower the stylus gently on to the surface of the record. It is a good idea to set the muting switch to −20dB or to turn the volume down when lowering the stylus onto the record.
- Set the subsonic filter switch to 15Hz when there is a great deal of noise in the low-frequency region or when the bass speaker's diaphragm moves even though no sound can be heard during a performance.
- Do not cause the turntable to vibrate while a record is being played since this will cause the stylus to jump and scratch the record. Do not turn off the power if the stylus is still tracing grooves on the record.

## LISTENING TO THE BROADCAST

1. Set the function selector to TUNER.
2. Operate the tuner and tune in to the desired station.
3. Adjust the volume with the volume control.
4. Set the tone switch to ON in line with your preference and adjust the tone with the tone controls.

## USING THE AUX JACKS

1. Set the function selector to AUX.
2. Operate the audio component which you have connected to the AUX jacks.
3. Adjust the volume with the volume control.
4. Set the tone switch to ON in line with your preference and adjust the tone with the tone controls.

# USING THE TAPE DECKS

## PLAYBACK

1. As shown in Fig. 7, set the tape monitor switch to 1 if the tape deck is connected to the TAPE 1 jacks. Set the tape monitor switch to 2 if it is connected to the TAPE 2 jacks.
2. Operate the tape deck controls for playback.
3. Adjust the volume with the volume control.
4. Set the tone switch to ON in line with your preference and adjust the tone with the tone controls.

*NOTE:*
*Always set the tape monitor switch to the OFF position when you are not playing back a tape.*

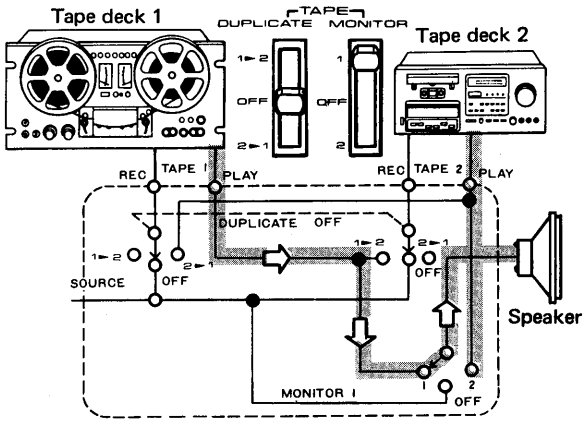



Fig. 7

## RECORDING

1. Set the function selector to the program source to be recorded.
2. Set the tape duplicate switch to the OFF position.
3. Set recording level by means of the controls on the tape deck.
4. Operate the tape deck controls and start recording.

*NOTE:*
*The volume, tone controls, balance control and loudness switch have no effect at all on signals from the REC jacks of the stereo amplifier.*

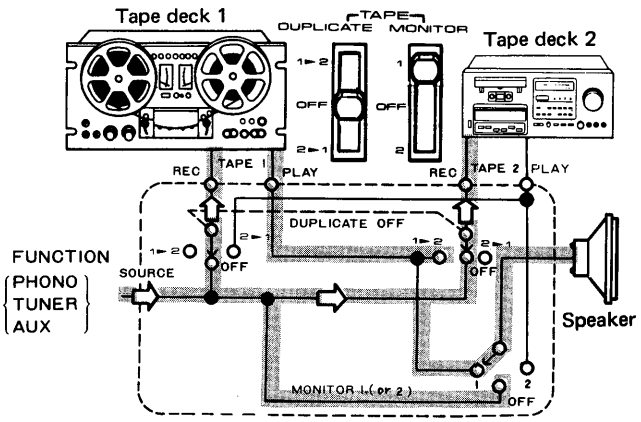



Fig. 8

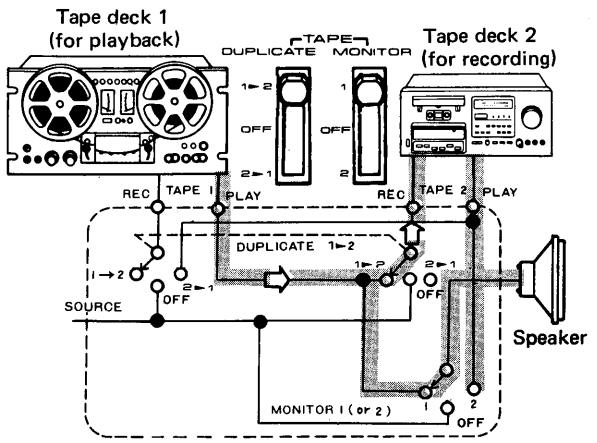
### Tape Monitoring (Fig. 8)

If a recording is being made on a 3-head tape deck, the recorded sound can be monitored through the speaker system if the tape monitor switch is set to 1 or 2. In this case, both recording and playback connections must be made.

*NOTE:*
*If you have a 2-head open-reel deck or cassette deck, you will not be able to monitor the recorded sound even if you set the tape monitor switch to 1 or 2. However, you will be able to hear the sound at the playback end (program source).*

## DUPLICATING AND EDITING RECORDED TAPES

1. Connect the two tape decks as shown in Fig. 9.
2. When duplicating the contents of a recorded tape in tape deck 1 onto a blank tape in tape deck 2, set the tape duplicate switch to 1 ▶ 2. When duplicating from deck 2 to deck 1, set this switch to 2 ▶ 1.
3. When you want to monitor the quality of the sound being recorded, set the tape monitor switch to 1 or 2.




Set the tape duplicate switch to 1 ▶ 2 when recording from tape deck 1 to tape deck 2.

Fig. 9

*NOTE:*
*Do not record programs simultaneously on both tape deck 1 and tape deck 2.*

# CONDITIONS FREQUENTLY MISTAKEN FOR MALFUNCTIONS

In event of suspected malfunction, check the unit according to the following table and confirm proper operation of other connected equipment. If the difficulty cannot be corrected, turn off the power and contact a Pioneer authorized service center.

| Symptom | Diagnosis check points | Remedy |
|---|---|---|
| No sound | • Does power indicator light on? | • Plug power cord securely into power outlet.<br>• Set power switch to ON. |
| | • Are speakers, tuner, tape deck and other components connected properly? | • Connect properly.<br>(If all components are connected properly, check the components themselves). |
| | • Is function selector set to correspond to program source? | • Set so that the switch corresponds to the source. |
| | • Check tape monitor switch position. | • Set to OFF except for tape playback. Refer to page 11. |
| | • Check speaker selector position. | • Select in accordance with the speaker terminals to which speakers are connected. |
| | • Check positions of muting switch and volume control. | • Set muting switch to OFF, and rotate volume control clockwise. |
| | • Sound is not heard immediately even though power switch is set to ON. | • Sound will not be heard for several seconds due to actuation of the muting circuit. See page 8. |
| Occasional noise is heard. | • Are components connected properly? | • Connect to as to eliminate faulty contacts.<br>(Noise may decrease when ground wire is connected.) |
| | • Any problem with connected components? | • Correct fault. |
| Sound quality remains unaltered. | • Check positions of tone and muting switches. | • Set tone switch to ON and muting switch to OFF. |
| Howl caused when volume is raised. | • Turntable and speakers are too close to one another. | • Try changing the installation locations of the turntable and speakers. |
| | • Installation locations of turntable and speakers are not stable. | • Do not turn up the bass controls excessively. |

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